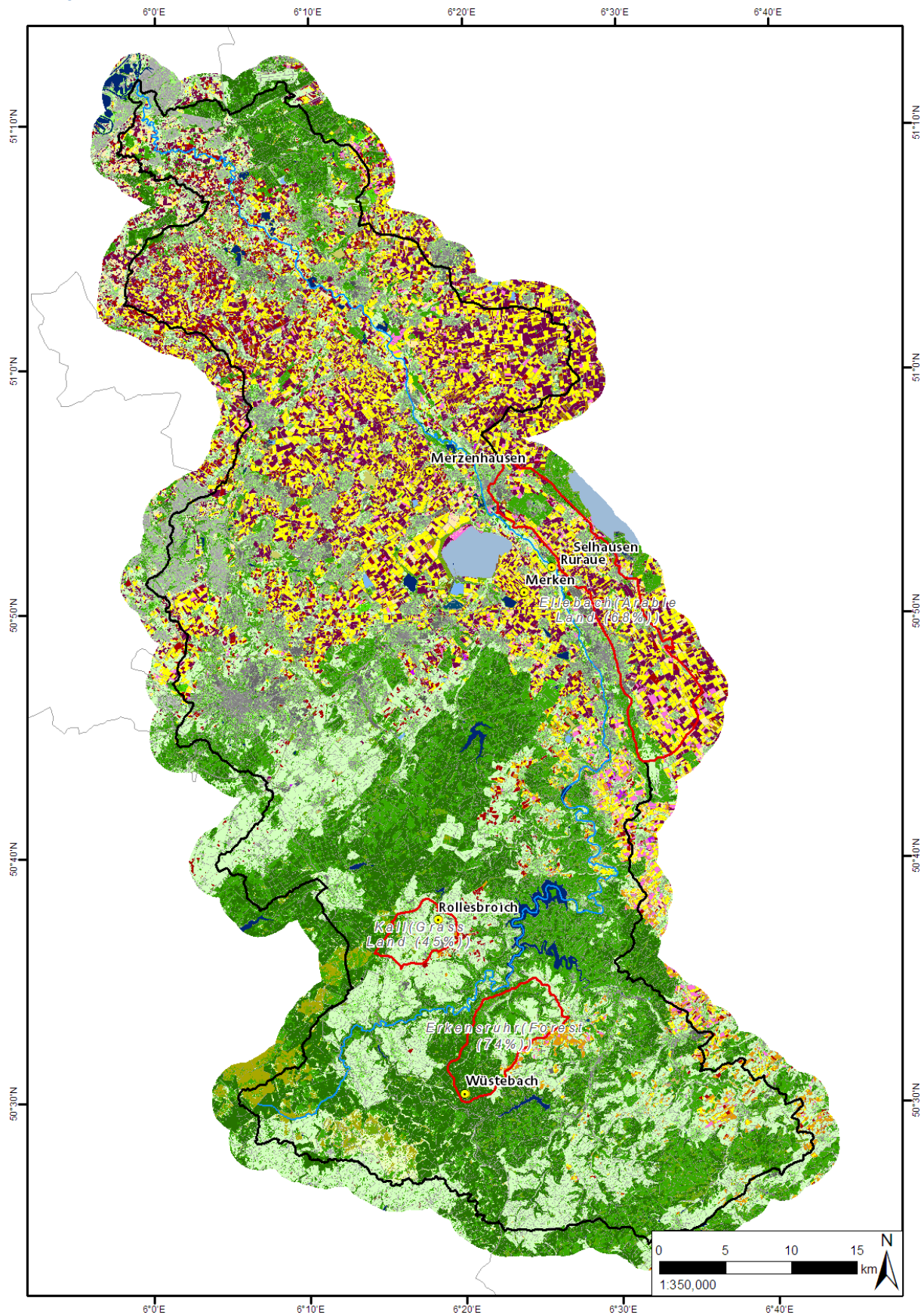


## Documentation – Land Use Classification of the Rur Catchment 2009n

	<p><b><u>Note:</u></b></p> <p><b>By downloading this dataset you accept adequate reference in case this data will be discussed or used in any publication or presentation. In this case please use the following citation:</b></p> <p><b>Waldhoff, Guido (2012): Enhanced land use classification of 2009 for the Rur catchment. TR32DB. DOI: 10.5880/TR32DB.2.</b></p>
<b>Content</b>	
files:	<p>data</p> <p>    lu09n.tif</p> <p>    lu09n.tfw</p> <p>    lu09n_ascii.txt   [land use dataset as ascii file]</p> <p>    lu09n_ascii.prj</p> <p>documentation</p> <p>    this file</p> <p>    Read_Me.txt</p> <p>    Legend_lu09n.txt</p>
data size:	7 MB (116 MB unzipped)
extend:	Rur Catchment
provider:	Z1 (G. Waldhoff)
language:	english
date of publication:	10/2012
date of purchase:	/
<b>Description</b>	
description:	<p>This data set contains the enhanced land use classification of 2009 for the study area of the CRC/Transregio 32: "Patterns in Soil-Vegetation-Atmosphere Systems: monitoring, modelling and data assimilation", which corresponds to the catchment of the river Rur. The study area is mainly situated in the western part of North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany) and parts of the Netherlands and Belgium, covering an area of approximately 2365 square kilometers.</p> <p>The land use classification is derived from supervised, multi temporal remote sensing data analysis using "Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer" (ASTER) and RapidEye. For the</p>

	<p>land use analysis datasets and of the following acquisition dates were used from RapidEye: May 24, June 01, August 15/16, August 31 and September 08. From ASTER a dataset of July 27 was incorporated. Full coverage of the study area was not available for all acquisition dates.</p> <p>To enhance the information content of the land use data product the Multi-Data Approach (MDA) was used to combine the remote sensing derived land use information with additional data sets like the 'Authorative Topographic-Cartographic Information System' (ATKIS Basic-DLM, AAA schema) and 'Physical Block' information. The methodology of the MDA is described in more detail in Waldhoff &amp; Bareth (2008) and in Waldhoff et al. (2012).</p> <p>The classification is provided in GeoTIFF and in ASCII format. Spatial resolution: 15 m; projection: WGS84, UTM Zone 32N.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>Waldhoff, G. &amp; Bareth, G. (2008): GIS- and RS-based land use and land cover analysis: case study Rur-Watershed, Germany. Proc. SPIE 7146, Geoinformatics 2008 and Joint Conference on GIS and Built Environment: Advanced Spatial Data Models and Analyses, 714626 (November 10, 2008); doi:10.1117/12.813171.</p> <p>Waldhoff, G., Curdt, C., Hoffmeister, D. &amp; Bareth, G. (2012): Analysis of multitemporal and multisensor remote sensing data for crop rotation mapping. - ISPRS Ann. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spatial Inf. Sci., I-7, 177-182, doi:10.5194/isprsannals-I-7-177-2012.</p> <p>Acknowledgements:</p> <p>We thank the German Aerospace Center (DLR) for the provision of data from the RapidEye Science Archive and Geobasis.NRW for the provision of the ATKIS-Basic-DLM.</p> <p>The ASTER L1A data were obtained through the online Data Pool at the NASA Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center (LP DAAC), USGS/Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota (<a href="http://lpdaac.usgs.gov/get_data">http://lpdaac.usgs.gov/get_data</a>).</p>
abbreviations used in data:	/

## Example



Coverage of the Land Use Classification 2009n

Author

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